WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1883.

Amprements To-Day. Amponents Te-Day.

Paramet's Hippadrama, Fronklys-Inday, M.

Booth's Thombre-Othello, Sr. M.

Dijon Oppre Monan-Cate, Sr. M.

Thipaselt's Mananam-Brantesy and 9th st.

Consen-Tile forcers. - 518 F. M.

Consenpel inn Thombre-Perlunia, Sr. M.

Dely's Ibonize-Cat, the Tember Sr. M.

Major Ibonize-Cat, the Tember Sr. M.

Mill Avence Ibonize-Pygmilia and Gelsten. Sizemed Opera Monan-My Patter. 2 and 4 F. M.

Grand Opera Monanam-St Howery.

Mannely's Ebonize-Around the World in 60 Days. 2

Medican Square The stres-Russian Honorymous. All **Undison Square The stee - Russian Honsymoon. Vib a a Garden-**-One of the Pioest 2 and 5 P. M. ton Francise : Opera House-Bauch of Kers. & P. M. htmadard - Beatro-Oreen Room Pan. 8 P. N. Star Theatro-The blandiraum 8 P. M. Thatin Theatro-Kean. 8 P. M. Theater Comique - the Middly Day, FF. M. Tony Paster's Sith at, Theater-Vim. FF. M. Union Square Theatre—Srighton 4 F. S. Wallach's Theatre—The Siver Ring. 7:45 F. S. Windows Thantre—Petroine Tand 8 P. S.

# An American Steamer in Lawless Busi-

If the statements sworn to at the hearing before Commissioner EDMUNDS at Philadelphis be correct, there is no question that the fruit steamer Tropic has violated the neutrality laws.

According to the testimony given on Monday by three of her crew, the fruiterer, while under repair at Philadelphia, took aboard several cases of Springfield rifles, and afterward, about the middle of March, a million cartridges, two pieces of artillery, and a quantity of military uniforms and horse equipments. At the same time, the port auorities were notified that she was going out to Hayti in ballast only. As this practice is not unusual with vessels intending to bring back a cargo of fruit, no suspicion seems to have been aroused that the steamer had arms and munitions of war aboard, and was bound on a military expedition. Arriving at Inagua, which is a small island of the Bahama group, the Tropic took on a detachment of fifty insurgents, belonging to the party of BOILEAU and BOYER-BAZELAIS, who are now in Hayti, trying to depose President Salomon; and soon after a second party of eighty, who had just arrived at Inagua from Kingston, was taken aboard, whereupon the Tropic steamed away for Miragoane, on the Haytian coast, about forty miles from the capital of the republic. Landing there in the dead of night, Gen. BOYER-BAZELAIS surprised the garrison before dawn of the 27th of March, and was soon master of the town. The Tropic, meanwhile, steamed away to Port Antonio for a cargo of fruit, and thence back to Philadelphia, where her Captain and owners seem to have narrated her exploits as coolly as if such an expedition were only an episode in the fruit trade, and quite legitimate business for a merchant vessel to be engaged in.

The violation of the neutrality laws in this performance of the Tropic is clear. The fact that she took on the insurgents at Inagua, and not at Philadelphia, does not help the matter at all. It will be remembered that the "290," or Alabama, setting out from Liverpool in July, 1862, went to Torceira, and there received her armament, which was brought to her by a second English vessel, while a third brought her Capt. SEMMES, the Confederate commander, and her crew. But despite this elaborate midocean transformation of the vessel into a cruiser, it remained palpable that an English dockyard had been the base of a hostile foray against the commerce of the United States. So, again, in the case of the Alabama, the protest that the British officials were unsuspicious, and that the Foreign Enlistment act had proved unexpectedly inadequate for its purpose, was not received as an adequate defence in the suit for damages before the arbiters at Geneva. In the case of the Tropic, there are many reasons why she should be made answerable to our neutrality laws. She not only sailed with arms and munitions designed to be put into the hands of a body of troops which she had arranged to receive, but she made a report to the Philadelphia customs authoriti that she had no cargo aboard. She went to a reudezvous for the express purpose of receiving insurrectionists and taking them to Hayti, where they did in fact make a hostile descent. She could not possibly claim to have been deceived as to the purpose of BAZELAIS, since his men were armed, uniformed, and exercised on her decks, which they used as a drill ground, while the refusal of one of the Atlas line of steamers, which had brought the second body of insurgents from Kingston to Inagua, to put them directly aboard the Tropic, told plainly that the latter vessel was generally recognized as being engaged in unlawful business.

Hayti is a small country and of little account in international diplomacy. If the present insurrection should be successful, of course no complaint would ever be made by the new Government that it was set on foot by the services of an American steamer; and even should the uprising come to naught, we might never hear from Hayti a formal demand for redress, on the ground that the laws of the United States had been violated for the purpose of landing a hostile expedition on her shores. None the less is it the duty of the United States authorities to see that our domestic statutes are not violated. It is more the business of President ARTHUR's Government than that of President Salomon's to take care that those who are responsible for the conduct of the Tropic shall be punished; and since now, at the instance of the Haytian Consul, two of her officers have been arrested by the United States Marshal and bound over by the United States Commissioner, the Government should be urgent to publicly demonstrate that the neutrality laws cannot be violated with impunity. Had the Tropic landed an armed expedition on the territory of Great Britain, France, or Germany, the act might have produced very serious international consequences.

Was Oakes Ames Unjustly Condemned? Mr. Oakes Ames died about two months after the passage by the Forty-second Congress of a resolution consuring him for his part in the Credit Mobilier bribery. The POLAND committee had recommended that he be expelled. The House went only so far as to subject him to its "absolute condemnation." The weight of disgrace lay heavy on his heart during the few weeks of life that remained for him. It still rests upon his memory, for the resolution declaring him a convicted bribe giver stands upon the records of Congress.

Ten years after the death of Mr. OAKES AMES the Massachusetts Legislature is asked to move for his vindication, and the Boston Daily Advertiser is engaged in an earnest effort to obtain the reversal of what it calls an unjust judgment. This attempt, it is reasonable to infer, bears some relation to certain recent changes in the ownership of that newspaper. The Advertiser tries to show that in its present defence of Mr. AMES there is nothing inconsistent with its course toward him at the time of the Credit Mobilier exposure and investigation. As a | Court of Iowa, on the rehearing of the case,

matter of fact, Mr. OAKES AMES WAS SO powerful a man in the community where the Advertiser was printed that he received tender treatment at the hands of even those Republican newspapers which attempted to discredit his charges against the Congressmen involved in the scandal.

Mr. Ames's intention when he placed the Credit Mobilier shares where they would "do the most good" is clearly established by his own statement: "You cannot get these men," he wrote, "to look into a thing, to give attention to it, to understand it, unless they have an interest to do so, and therefore I must contrive some means or other by which can make the interest of these leading men in Congress identical with my own, that they shall be as watchful in relation to all this matter as I myself would be." The plan which he contrived was to give the Congressmen stock, the market value of which was to depend on their official action

This is bribery, and there is as little doubt that Oakes Ames was a briber as that he never regarded himself as such. With his ousiness habits and blunt moral perceptions the transaction probably appeared to him as a sharp stroke of business, something not to be talked about too loudly in public, but containing in itself no elements of shame. It was humiliation, and not remorse, that broke OAKES AMES'S heart.

### The Land League Convention To-day.

The object of the Convention that meets to-day in Philadelphia is the transformation of the old Land League into a new and wider organization, which, under the name of the National Land and Labor League, shall embrace all who desire to promote by lawful means the attainment of reform in Ireland. That only constitutional agitation is contemplated is clear from the terms of the call, which is addressed to those who approve of the methods followed by the society founded by PARNELL and DAVITT, and which in the face of formidable obstacles extorted from a British Ministry the Arrears act of 1882 and the Land act of 1881. It should also be kept in view that the association recently created in Dublin, and with which affiliation is now proposed, absorbed only lawful organizations like the Land League, the Home Rule League, and the Labor League, and sternly excluded the advocates of physical force, which, in the present condition of Ireland, means simply murder and explosion. It will be well for Ireland if the programme

of the patriotic men who convoked this assembly is faithfully carried out, if the action and utterance of the Convention are shaped by such Irish-Americans as Mr. JAMES A MOONEY, Dr. W. B. WALLACE, Mr. JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY, and Mr. M. P. CURRAN, who command the respect and sympathy of all their fellow citizens without distinction of descent. The manipulators of dynamite and the assassin's knife have no place in a meeting called and presided over by upright and honorable men, and the repudiation of such coadjutors cannot be too distinct and peremptory. There should be nothing equivocal or half-hearted in the Convention's denunciation of principles and processes which are a disgrace to maukind; there should be no sign of fellowship or compromise with the miscreants who have done their utmost to blast the prospects of reform at home and to defame and paralyze the Irish cause abroad. In the cordial good will and unwavering support of their fellow countrymen Irish-Americans have possessed a priceless treasure; it is now for them to say whether it shall still be theirs, or whether they will palliate by lukewarm condemnation acts which are looked upon as infamous by all clear-thinking and right-feeling men.

Is there a man in this Convention who be-

lieves himself a truer or a wiser friend of Ireland than MICHAEL DAVITY? Are there any who have suffered more or who have accomplished more than he? A large part of his life has been spent in English prisons, and he is in jail to-day; nevertheless, he has no thought of revenge, no room in his heart for rankling memories of his own sufferings. He conjures his countrymen to repel with wrath and horror those malign and deadly agencies which can only engender a new war of races in the United Kingdom; he implores them to abide by those untainted instrumentalities which gave such fair promise of success, and to which, in spite of all temporary reverses and discouragement, the future must belong. No man can better appreciate than Mr. DAVITT how close to fruition were many of his brightest dreams in the hour when the plans and hopes of the Irish Parliamentary party were blighted by the murders in Phoenix Park. He and his friends saw almost within their grasp the coveted amendments of the Land act, an Arrears act which should give adequate and not partial relief, effective instead of abortive measures for the formation of a peasant proprietary, a large extension of the franchise in Ireland, and such improvement in the system of county government as would constitute a long step in the direction of local self-rule. All these reforms have been deferred, but Mr. DAVITT sees clearly that although the prospect of winning them is for the moment over east, nothing but the persistent blunders and crimes of Irishmen themselves can permanently obscure it. No combination of forces and events can debar English Radicals from ultimately controlling Parliament, and the triumph of the Irish cause will inevitably follow, provided its supporters on both sides of the Atlantic do not betray it by the shameless condonation of deeds of violence and blood.

# Conservative Jurisprudence in the West.

The progress of the Iowa prohibitory amendment case has been watched with interest by the whole country. The question involved in the original argument, and in the recent rehearing, was whether the State Constitution could effectually be amended in any other way than by pursuing the precise method prescribed in the instrument itself. We never have been able to perceive how there could be any reasonable doubt on the subject. Assuming that the requirements of the Constitution had been disregarded by the Legislature of Iowa in acting upon the prohibitory amendment, it seemed idle to argue that the amendment had been adopted. So we said at the outset. The first decision of the Supreme Court accorded with the view we had expressed. The second decision reaffirms the correctness of the original opinion. Where the written Constitution of a State prescribes a method for its amendment, it must be amended in that way if it is to be amended at all. No other way can be recognized by the courts. Any different means must be pronounced insufficient and ineffeetual by the Judges, though favored by every other inhabitant of the State. There is no legal right, under our system of government, to overthrow a Constitution and adop a new one, in whole or in part, without strict regard to the manner in which it is done. The regulations for effecting a change cannot lawfully be ignored. If they are disregarded, the act of the people is revolutionary and falls altogether outside the scope of

The argument urged upon the Supreme

in support of the proposition that the judiclary could not review the action of the Lagislature and the people in assuming to adopt the prohibitory amendment to the Constitution, seems to have been based chiefly upon the idea that the voice of a majority of the qualified voters of the State could not be overruled by any tribunal. Courts might be allowed to set aside statutes of the Legislature, but not verdicts of the people. But the plain answer was that in this case there never was anything which the people could properly vote upon, one way or the other. No submission of the prohibitory amendment to the people could be constitutional unless precoded by the requisite legislative approval; and the Court, in holding that such approval was wanting, did not so much overrule the popular verdict as declare that there was no question properly before the people for letermination.

The fault , us not in the people, but in the Legislature. 'Yo speak of the decision as an attack on the rights of the people is absurd. It might as well be said that liberty is in danger when the Supreme Court declares a particular statute unconstitutional, notwithstanding the supposition of almost everybody in the State that it was valid beyond a doubt. If the prohibitory amendment really lacked the prior legislative approval which was necessary, a contrary supposition on the part of every voter in the State could not make any difference, nor could their ballots in favor of its adoption affect the duty of the

Court to pronounce it invalid. This decision is more conservative in its character and tendencies than is common in the West, and is not the less to be approved on that account. The Prohibitionists will probably now learn that they cannot safely disregard the directions of the Constitution itself when they next undertake to amend that instrument.

### The Proposed Disfigurement of Brooklyn Heights.

There is one part of Brooklyn which even the most thoroughgoing New Yorker finds attractive-Brooklyn Heights, with Its splendid view of the bay, its fresh and invigorating atmosphere, its pleasant trees and gardens, and its comparative freedom from the noisy bustle of business. It is like an oasis in the great city desert.

The people of Brooklyn, however, are now asked to turn over to business purposes this very part of their city, the most delightful of any for residences. A corporation has been organized, or is in course of formation, which proposes to construct and operate a cable railroad along the entire length of Montague street from Wall street ferry to the Brooklyn City Hall; and among the persons concerned in the enterprise are citizens who might naturally have been expected to oppose such a project.

Possibly the cable railroad would pay. The Union Ferry Company may favor its construction, under the idea that it would promote travel over the Wall street ferry which might otherwise go over the bridge. But there can be little doubt as to what would be the effect of establishing a permanent railway on the proposed line. Within a lew years the whole area of Brooklyn Heights would be given over to business houses. Shops, stores, and factories would occupy one of the pleasantest places in the world for people to live in, and most of those who now dwell there would be banished to spots where the expenditure of millions could never secure the same advantages of situation and salubrity that they enjoy on Brooklyn Heights.

There is no public demand for the proposed railroad. Horse railroads run to all the other ferries. Montague street is short, and affords none too long a walk to business men, who need exercise, while the cabs that ply up and down the hill at low fares furnish all needful conveyance to women and children, and to men of the modern type who will stand and wait ten minutes for an elevator to take them down stairs.

If this undertaking is carried out, the deeav of Brooklyn Heights will date from the administration of Mayor Low. He ought to express his views on the subject at once.

# Reapportionment.

The Republicans in the last Legislature prevented the redistricting of the State for members of Congress. They supposed their party would make great gains in the delegation by having the elections held as the districts were then arranged. But an unexpected tidal wave swept away all their plans and gave the Democrats a majority of eight in the delegation.

A few Democrats in the present Legislature seem to be following the example set by the Republicans last year. Are they aiming to throw the question over to the next Legislature, or to rush some objectionable bill through in the confusion of the closing hours of the session?

An open course is the best polley to pursue on this subject. The session is drawing toward a close, and it will be a most damaging disgrace to the Democrats if they allow a few personal disagreements to prevent a rean-

The terrible destruction of life and property by Sunday's tornado was not exaggerated in the early accounts of it. Forty-three persons are now said to have been killed in Beauregard alone, while about double that number were killed and about three hundred wounded in the State of Mississippi as a whole. Eighseen persons are reported to have been killed in Georgia and many injured. Altogether it seems certain that more than a hundred lives were lost in that terrible series of storms, and hundreds of people were mangled. This outexcited so much sympathy, and the destruction of property can only be reckoned in millions.

One incident of the arrival of the Marquis of Loune in Montreal, the other day, is interesting. On leaving the station he noticed a double line of men standing on the sidewalk; they were cabmen ready to shout for a fare. Supposing they were drawn up in array to do him honor, the Marquis instantly raised his hat, and held it raised as he passed down the "the compliment," says the Wilness, "being duly appreciated by the honest and brawny earters, who returned it in kind." Would New York hackmen be equal to this sort of thing? Could they keep silence, provided there was no law against holding out their whips and calling, " Hey a keb?"

While the Penal Code makes an attempted suicide a crime, it is a curious fact that in cases where the deed is accomplished the Coroners juries usually hesitate to impute a crime to the dead, and return a verdict implying that the act was superinduced by temporary mental aberration. This is the difference between the penal law and "crowner's quest" law.

Explosions now occur every day, in one quarter or another, as if a large part of the world were engaged in either making or using dangerous compounds. The same brought news of the disaster in the Spanish dynamite factory at Laperucea, from which seven dead bodies had been recovered; of the explosion in the British gun works at Enfield; and of the bursting of two cans of Arctic powder at Kittaning, with a force that shook the whole town and injured many peo pie. In this last case the calamity was due to gross carelessness, for two men, practising shooting, took as a target a railroad car con-

mining the powder, with the result of blowing it to atoms. Few people take practical account of the fact that during the last twenty years the quantity of manufactured explosives in the world has been prodigiously increased, and that a reckless shot or shock has a proportionately greater chance of doing damage

British statesmen are discussing a cure for the present ills of Ireland. It is deportation—depopulation. Lord DUNBAVEN has gravely called attention to the distress prevailing in Ireland," as if this were a discovery which he ras anxious to share with the public, and urged "emigration on a large scale" as the remedy: the Marquis of Lansbowne favored the same scheme. One might imagine from this that the green island is overrun with human beings, like some of the denser parts of China, or eise that it is largely a desert that

An explanation has at length been given of the recent troubles near the Yokoma reservation. Agent Milbor writes to the Indian Commissioner that the difficulty was caused by the scattering of poisoned meat near the Indian camp on the Columbia River. The redskins did not propose to eat any of this food themselves, but they complained that when the grass grows around the meat their horses might eat of it and be poisoned. Upon the whole, this is not a groundless complaint. It may be true, as the agent says, that the Yokomas ought to be willing to come on the eservation instead of camping where they like it better, along the Columbia River; nevertheless their inability to appreciate the joys of reservation life does not justify the practice of cattering poisoned meat around their camp, and they can hardly be blamed for objecting to

Jump is a name much better known in the Western cities than here. He was a caricaturist of the KEPPLER school, and was acknowledged to be a genius in his line. Jump was his real name. He was a swift worker, and needed but a brief giance to get possession of the sal-ient features so useful to the caricaturist of public men. His employment took a queer and original turn. Strong drink made him too untrustworthy for a periodical, and the exactions even of weekly publications in this city were too rigid for him, and he sped westward; and a caricature appeared in St. Louis illustrating his change of base, entitled "A Good Jump." He lined saloon walls with his caricatures, but it is related that to get any work out of him he had to be locked in a room to keep him from strong drink. All that he made he wasted in whiskey. He went upon the stage as a lightning caricaturist, but his enemy tripped him up there. He had a long wrestle with his foe, but he was thrown every time. On Friday he shot himself in the head in Chicago, leaving a note to his wife saying, "I had to go." Talent and whiskey are poor friends.

If the figures as given by the Philo-Celtic Society in Ireland are correct, the Irish language is spreading at a rate that threatens London with unreportable speeches calculated to stir the Irish heart. It is said that at the befour hundred persons who could read and write Irish. The figures show that to-day there are 950,000 people in Ireland who speak the Irish tongue. There are some flourishing Philo-Celtie societies hereabouts. There are now Irish primers and grammars and lexicous.

DIAZ ON THE RE IPROCITY TREATY

#### He Takes a Resente View of the Worl to be Bone by Grant and Trescott.

Ex-President Diaz, in reply to the question whether he felt sangulae of the success of Gen. Grant and Mr. Trescott in securing the ratification of the reciprocity treaty: "I have no doubt but the treaty will be ratifled; and I can readily see from observations on my present tour that it will be greatly beneficial to both countries. The American trade with Mexico has doubled itself within the last few years. Large quantities of furniture, glass ware, agricultural implements, and railroad building materials such as tumber, coal, and blasting powder are in great demand. An American has recently prospected for oil near

American has recently prospected for oil near Vera Cruz, and has opened two wells, which, he says, promise a good yield. He is now in New York luying some machinery and tools to develop these wells and orsen others.

"The facilities for discharging corgoes at Vera Cruz have not been of the best and vessels are obliged to ile quite a distance from the shore while their cargoes are discharged into lighters that are towed to the wharf of the Mexican Railroad Company, which owns the only wharf in the harbor. We are now improving this harbor in accordance with the dons of Capt. Railrond Company, which owns the only whari in the harbor. We are now improving this harbor in accordance with the alans of Capt. Eads and at an expense of \$10,000,000. The improvements include wharves and break-waters to avoid disaster to vessels during our pamperos or 'northers.' Complaints have been made that the Mexican trade has been obstructed by extertionate rates for passenger and freight traffic by the steamships, but competition will regulate that. More steam lines are in contemplation, and a large number of sailing vessels are employed in the trade."

A large shipper in the Mexican trade said he did not believe that Grant, Trescot, and Disz would accomplish much besides drawing their compensation as Commissioners and being fetted. He added: "The sugar trade, which Consul-General Romero thinks so important, will not amount to much. There is a strong element of home industry in Mexico, and it will use every available means to destroy any attempt looking to the destruction of protection. The rational running between Vera Cruz and the city of Mexico is controlled by English interests. The English formerly held a large controlling interest in Mexican mines, but the eyes of the Mexicans have been opened, and they are no longer permitting Englishmen to hold so much property. American capitalists are much more favored, and are investing largely in railroads and mines. Of course, if Diaz should be elected the next President of Mexico. I should like to be in Grant's shoes, for he will have his hands well into the Mexican Treasury for the building of railways. I think it will be many years before the improvements at Vera Cruz are completed."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: THE SUN favors cheap cale like those of London and Paris. But no system of chesp cabs can be established in this city that will pay, for the following reasons: First-I have been driving daily for over thirty years

n New York, and never before saw the cobble paveme

n such a bad condition as it is in now, and the trap block payement, being badly laid, is full of hoise and ridges. Second—The streets are always full of obstruction from carry, wagons, and other materials. I have seen in crowded streets old wagons frozen in all winter. Even the Street thenning Department piles its huge carts in the public streets. Third-The street railroads have laid down a most vil-lations rink it rises above the street, and, being very lations. the public especis.

Third—The street railroads have laid down a most villations rail. It rises above the effect, and, being very sharp on tile edges, early wagnon like a range; it also smocks off horses shows, vide Third avenue rail. The companies have all violated their charters. Their charters call for a first-class rail. No doubt the city is liable for damages to owners of echicles for permitting such a track. They have been permitted to lay double tracks on narrow streets which is really a great unisance.

Tourths—Builders are allowed to necupy three-fourths streets, which is really a great unisation.

Tourths—Builders are allowed to mempt three-fourths and tarbets for weeks and months with bricks lime, and the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the London and Paris they are only allowed the width of the london and Paris they are only allowed the width of the london and Paris they are only allowed the width of the london and paris they are constituted they had been people have not to drive all day over its paved alrests. It reminds me of a tail Uncle Sam, with high stovespip hat, line coat, and brase buttons, flashy vest, and tight pantaloons, with boots full of holes and patches, and soles perged with holinails. Such is New York to-day. I'ntil these things are corrected heap cab will be a faiture. It costs a great deal more to run a carriage now than it did twenty five ear ago, of which you can satisfy yourself by inquiring et any long-established livery stable.

New York, April 28.

Jose Berge, M. D.

# The Opening of the Big Bridge.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read the announcement of the opening of the East River Bridge on May 24 by the Mayors of New York and Bruck arroge on May 2s by the Mayorsof New 10th and Brookiyon and 10.000 invited greets. I snot this a little unjust
to the public? Why are 10.000 invitations issued when
there are aimost two millions of people who would like
to have the same privilege as the ten thousand? Why
not throw the bridge open to the public on Decoration
Day, and let the Mayors and officials of both cities with
uses the parade of the G. A. K. and the opening of the
bridge?

New York, April 24.

# Unlucky Thirteen.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sur: How did the superstition about the number thirteen originate? New York, April 23. Constant Reads. The idea is derived from the last supper of Christ and

# Murch Hestintes.

WASHINGTON, April 24.-Ex-Representative Murch has declined to back up his charges against Architect Hill before the investigating committee, be-cause fedicitor Robinson, who, Murch asserts, is partial to Filli, as ansumber of the committee, Secretary Folger will appeint some one to take Mr. Hobinson's place.

### THE PACIFIC BAILROADS

WASHINGTON, April 24 .- The act of May 7, 1878, for the first time called the Pacific rail-roads to account for their immense indebtedness to the Treasury. All previous legislation had been favorable to them. The Supreme Court had decided that the interest on the bonds issued to these corporations by the United States would not be payable until the maturity of the loans. The act of 1878 created sinking fund from one-half of the compensation due to the roads by the Government for services in transporting troops, supplies, and the like, and from twenty-five per cent. of their net earnings. These conditions have not had the effect expected. They have not prothe Treasury. Experience has proved them to be far too lenient.

Generous as the terms are, they were resisted during the progress of the bill by a most powerful and a most corrupt combination at Wash-ington, which only failed of success on account of a threat of exposure of the list of Senators who were in its service. That memorable scene ington had just buried the hatchet. They were brought together by a common cause, one as a principal owner in the Union Pacific, and th other as one of the five owners of the Central Pacific. They sat in the Senate gallery, confident of success, with tally sheets in hand to check off the roll call. But their expected majority suddenly shrivelled into a quivering minority, stricken with terror at the prospect of exposur Soon after the passage of the law these cor-

porations made an issue as to its constitutionality. They were defeated in the Supreme Court. The next step of opposition was still worse. The act of June 19, 1878, created an Auditor of lailroad Accounts, as auxiliary to the act of books and papers of these companies, and to keep the accounts between them and the Government. Theophilus French was appointed to this responsible office. He made two official reports, in which he charged the Central Pacific with indebtedness to the sinking fund amounting to \$2,225,000 to Dec. 31, 1880, and with diverting business from the Central Paeific to the Southern Pacific to the injury of the Government. French caused a suit to be brought in New York against the company for failure to comply with the requirements of the Thurman law. Soon after this he went to the Pacific coast to examine the books and the business of the Central Pacific Company. He had not been long in San Francisco before his views were revolutionized, and he made a settlement with the corporation in direct conflict

with his own demands. The Secretary of the Interior has just called upon the Union Pacific Company for a balance due to the sinking fund of \$1,036,917,66. This corporation is two years in arrears for its small quota under the law. The Commissioner of Railroads, in his report on the subject, says;

Settlement has not yet been consummated, necause of the refusal of this office to allow the company to deduct items for new construction and new companent for the year ending the [31, 1881, argregating \$1,488,817,27, from gross carnings, to ascertain the net carnings, as re-quired by the net of May 7, 1878.

The Union Pacific Company was indebted to the Treasury on June 50, 1882, \$62,604,324.78 for money loaned to construct the road, and for interest paid by the Government on its own bonds. The land grant to this corporation, as now consolidated, is estimated by the Commissioner of Railroads at 19,100,000 acres, of which 4,317,959 acres were sold for \$19,312,441.88. The remainder is withheld from sale, and daily in-

The net earnings of the Union Pacific to June 30, 1882, aggregated \$12,024,834.60, over a million a month, and with an expense account quite remarkable in its size. A company in this financial condition, and with these resources, cuts a bad figure in resisting the payment of its reasonable dues to the Government,

by whose liberality the rattroad was built. There are two sections in the act of 1878 which ought to remind these corporations that public patience may be soon exhausted. They

SEC. O. That no dividend shall be voted, made, or hald for or to any stockholder or stockholders in either of said companies respectively at any time when the said companies shall be in default in respect of the payment after of the runs required as aforesaid to be paid into said sinking tund, or in respect of the payment of the said five per centum of the net earnings, or in respect of interest good any debt the lien of which, or of the delion which it may accene, is paramount to that of the United States.

States.

1. That if either of said railroad companies shall neeform all and singular the requirements of fail in perform all and singular the requirements of this soi, and of the note hereinterfore mentioned, and of may other art relating to end company to be by it per-formance may be due, such failure shall operate as a ro-ference may be due, such failure shall operate as a ro-reture of all the rights, envilopes, grants and franchises nerved or obtained, by it from the United States, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney thereal to cause such forfeiture to be judicially enforced.

There is no doubt that the Pacific railway execution of the law of 1878 by tricks well known and frequently employed. There is just as little doubt that they have been treated with the greatest forbearance by the Government and people.

# NEAL-DOWISM.

#### The Prevalence of Drunkenness in Maine as Exhibited by Police Stutistics.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Mr. Neal Dow's letter in THE SUN of Saturday is a characteristic argument by the leader of that body of superficial reasoners, the Prohibitionists. He tries to show that liquor selling is carried on in dirty cellars, and reasons that, therefore, prohibition is a success. But when he admits that the poor get their liquor in this manner, and when others prove that the well to do get their liquor by buying it in large quantities out of the State, and consuming it in their homes, or in clubs formed for the special purpose of drinking, where is the success that Mr. Dow brags of? Mr. Dow and his party are chary in using fig-

ures. Prohibition to be a success must prevent drunkenness, not merely drive the selling into celiars. If prohibition only changes the mode and place of drinking it is a failure, so far as the prevention of drunkenness is concerned.

Here are some figures right to the point.

They are a complete fanswer to Mr. Dow's
superficial reasoning. They give the population, number of arrests for drunkenness, and
the percentage, for the year 1889:

			13
March 1997 Control of the Control of	Population.	Arrests.	cen
Hoboken, N. J.	28 1,5:116	4412	
Newark, N. J		1.779	
Burlington, lows	319450	2593	
Burgar, Me	10.857	241	
Cleveland, Gaio	100.142	3.005	
Des Mounes, Ion a	22, 408	576	
New York, N. Y	1.2995 (600)	20,7693	
Pertland, Me	161,610	1,207	
In 1875 -76 the a		ngor wer	e 777

In 1875 -76 the arrests in Bangor were 777, or nearly 5 per cent.
Compare the first and last named towns. Hoboken every Sanday overflows with visitors, who go there for the purpose of drinking beer and passing the day pleasantly, as it appears to them. Yet the percentage of arrests in Portiand is double that of Hoboken, although there is not much difference in population. New York city, as is well known, every day receives from Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the surrounding country thousands of peopie who do business here, or come hither for pleasure, and, as a matter of course, when any of them are arrested it swells New York's percentage.

Prohibition was introduced in Maine in 1850. In 1880 the increase of all crime was 207 per cent, while the increase of population from 1850 to 1880 was only 11.27 percent. These figures rest on the authority of Judge Goddard of Portland. 7, or

### Lopham Not to Be Outdone by a Quack. From the Jackson (Mich.) Star

Among the Juction (Mich.) Star

Among the arrivals at the Hibbard House on Wednesday was the Hon, E. G. Lapham, United States senator from New York, who comes here to look after some real estate investments that he has in Leoni, four miles east of the city.

Said he to a reporter in an animated tone: "The first solid estatements I ever got in Michigan came about in this way: In the spring or 1830 I was taken sick with billions fewer at Tecumesh, and a doctor from Adrian came and poursed calomel into ne until I was nearly dead. Finally Dr. spaniding of Sylvania came, and stayed by me until he cured one. Well, this fellow, whose name I can't recall presented a bill of Sid for nine visit at the rate of ST a visit. I paid him in money on the law the rate of Chinton, and the day after I paid him the bank husted. That's the first real satisfaction. I ever experienced in Medican, and I recall it with pleasure, for he satisfaction of che and silvated me dreadfully"—and the Senator language in heartily.

# From the Detroit Free Press.

A colored man was hanging around one of the opera houses the other evening in a manner to show that he was deeply interested in what was going on inside, and a gentleman finally said to him:

"Why don't you go in? Under the Chai Rights bill you can take a seat in the parquet circle."

"Yes, sah, I knows all "nout that, rah," was the reply. "Under the Clini Rights bill to the man any seat in de house, but under the present strain on my finances I couldn't buy two slingles if, hall opera houses war sellin for ten cents apiece, sah!"

### RUSSIAN POSSIL STATESMEN.

# Semething About a Queer Set of Men who

Sr. PETERSBURG, March 30.—The suicide of State Councillor, Actual Privy Councillor, Secretary of State, ex-Minister of the Interior and Knight of many orders Leo Bavitch Makoff has caused unusual excitement here. It is regarded by St. Petersburgers as the grantest scandal of the season. On my inquiring why the suicide had produced such a sensation, I received from everybody invariably the same answer: "Why, he was a statesman!"

That was a real revelation to me. I had known only of the Czar's functionaries and officers, the Czar's servents, and the Czar's subects, but now they told me that in the Czar's country there were stateamen, men whose duty it is to look after the interests of the State. I knew that the Russian autocrats lived and acted according to the famous maxim of Louis XIV., "The State, it is I." I had seen enough of Russian life to be fully persuaded that the interests of the Czar and those of the Czar's country are, as a rule, incompatible. Therefore it seemed to me that Bussian statesmen, if they could exist at all, must be a queer species of humanity. A Russian friend of mine

tried to clear away my doubts on the subject. There are more things in heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in your philoso phy," he began, and added, "write down in your note book that the Russian statesman be longs to a peculiar species of Russian amphibin, and don't trouble yourself about the

But I could not help studying such an interesting variety of mankind. There are several places in this capital where Russian statesmen alias Russian amphibia, can be found. Most of them are in the the Hermitage or the museum of the Winter Palace, standing on the very shore of the Neva. Officially, the place is known as the Council of State. There are about a hundred membors of the Council, among them five Grand Dukes. As to the statesmanship of the Dukes, it is well known here. Michael, the President of the Council, knows everything about all breeds of chickens, and nothing more. Nicholas knows something about some breeds of horses, and nothing more. Constantine once knew a magic trick by which he could keen the whole Russian navy in his own pocket. Alexis, like the Prince of Wales, knows everything about professional beauties. Vindimir dreams of transforming the Russia of the fitteenth century. Of the majority of the statesmen it is known that about a quarter of a century ago they took an active part in actual life. Some have been Ministers others have commanded the army or navy, and some have taught youths in the universities. But now almost all of them are regarded by our Russian contemporaries as fossil statesmen, good only for the imperial museum. Recently on the occasion of the Czar's seconsion to the throne at the Isaac Cathedral, there was performed a solemn Te Dema. There I had a good chance to see many a fossilized statesman. What a queer sight! Imagine a human skeleton dressed in a gorgeous, gittering uniform, or "vice-uniform," as they call it here, then swaddled with silver galloons, and ornamented with a score or more of medals, crosses, states, and teathers, and you have a good idea of the Russian statesmen that move in the imperial museum.

"What do all these ribbons, chains, galloons." s hundred members of the Council, among them five Grand Dukes. As to the statesmanship of

feathers, and vou have a good idea of the Russian statesmen that move in the imperial maseum.

"What do all these ribbons, chains, galloons, and decorations mean?" I asked a Russian friend of mine.

"They mean very much," he replied. "Take the swaddling bands away and the fossil statesmen would fall to pieces.

Among the members of the Council of State there are sixteen Secretaries of State and one Secretary of the Empire. Each member of the Council receives 30,000 roubles, and yet they are said to be serving only for honor's sake. Counts Medikoff, Ignatieff, and Milutin, though members of the Council, can by no means be classed among Russian amphibia, and for that very reason they have lived abroad since they were forced to resign their Ministerial posts.

Another place where Russian statesmen can be found is the Governing Sensie on the Neva quay in the Alexander garden. There are about a hundred Senators. What a cosmopolitan body this is one can judge by the very names of the Senators. Together with Mr. Ivanoff Mr. Sazonoff, Mr. Selfontoff, and the like, from flussian names, there are Solomon, Tissanhausen, Fride, Jacobi, Jervé, Peters, Kreuz, Zee, Frish, Holningen-Hune, Schmidt, and so on. Russian Senators never speak Russian among themselves, for the reason that they speak sither French or German. These "Guardians of the Law" and Supreme Judges in Russia exist simply for the purpose of white-washing any arbitrary acts of the Czar's delectives and spies, policemen and gendurmes, and of suppressing any protest, though it be in the name of law, and for the sake of justice.

Side by side with the lay statesmen live the holy statesmen, the members of the Most Holy Governing Synod. Among them there are three discounting synod. Among them there are three grand Dishops. Though all are monks, yet they are deemed to be the best judges of the troubles and seandals of married life, which bring unfortunate husbands and wives to divorce suits. These holy men also write rules for married certaymen—that is, priests, deacon

and psalmista.

The Grand Duke Constantine, who, by per-The Grand Duke Constantiae, who, by personal experience, knows of the sweetness of bribery, made a good Russian pun on the Senate and Synod, whose buildings are ornamented with grand arches. "The members of both Senate and Synod," he said, "tive podarcance." The word means both "under arches" and by the bribe." All the Cear's Ministers are regarded as statesmen of the first magnitude, and, indeed, they have to do with State affairs far more than any other statesmen, whether those moving in the innertal museum or those living

under the arches." The Minister of the Interior is not only a statesman, but also a minor Czar, or the Czar in izet. He is the head of the tripic liussian police, and by virtue of that fact he is the supreme master of the life and death of all Russiar subjects. Even the Minister of War, the head of one million men, is under his command so far as the affairs of the interior are concerned. But the post of the Minister of the Interior, who has to run the autocratic machine, is exceedingly hard and dangarous. Since 1880 four statesmen have tried the job and given it up, and now the fifth man is at it. Timashed, Makeff, Loris-Melikoff, Ignatieff, Tolatoi—who next?

chine. is exceedingly hard and dangerous. Since 1880 four statesmen have tried the job and given it up, and now the fifth man is at it. Timasheff. Makeff. Loris-Melikoff. Ignatieff. Tolstol-who next?

Some Russian statesmen, not satisfied with their sulfring amphiblous honors, try to win fame in aris of letters. Timasheff, ex-Minister of the Interior, and now member of the Council of State, has just finished a life-size bust of the present Czaritza, with which her Majesty is said to be very much pleased. Some years ago the same statesman-artist made a bust of the late Czar, which was exhibited in both capitals. In addition to his novel, "Lorin," already forgotten. Count Valueff is working on his memoirs of his own administration. Count Adlerberg, ex-Minister of the Imperial Household is said to be preparing a history of the Liberator. No other man knew the late Czar so well as Count Adlerberg, Count Tolstoi has written the history of Catherine H. Count Loris-Melikoff prepared notes on his own dictatorship. "The National Defence Against Napoleon the First," by Count Milutin, ex-Minister of War, is regarded as a classical work on the subject.

In connection with the suicide of Statesman Makeff, immediately followed by the suicide of another statesman. Perfitieff, a delicate question has been raised here, namely, What are the moral views of Russian statesmen?" A few years ago Prince Liven, the Minister of State Domains. "appropriated" about two million across of Stato land, and every statesman here spoke of him as having "much brain." Makoff and Perfilieff committed suicide locause the safes of their department were found empty, and every statesman called it scandad. Statesman Levshin was found guity of having stolen hundreds of thousands of roubles during the late Russo-Turkish war, and again they talked of scandal. Curiously enough, the word crime is not used by Russian statesmen and other functionaries when trouble happens in their own bureaucratic family. But were found empty, and every statesmen and other fun

#### Popular Libraries All Over Paris. From the Pall Mall Gazetts The Municipal Council of Paris has succeeded

The Municipal Council of Paris has succeeded in calling into existence almost at a stroke what we in London seem likely to be toiling all our lives to find—a pentiful supply of free public libraries. A special bureau was created in lette for this purpose, and its record of five years work has just been published. It appears that for once a policy of decentralization was septed, and a separate library committee formed in septed, and a separate library committee formed in septed, and a separate library committee formed in the season of the series of the seri

# Better than Being Randmaste

From the Philadelphia Press WARRINGTON, April 23.-The Post Office Deappointed by Mr. Hayes, has just defaulted.

### SUNBRAUS.

-Dr. Bigelow of Boston has won the highest of the Argenteuil prizes (\$1,33) for a medical treatise sent to the Paris Academy of Medicine.

-It is remarkable that Tipperary is in these days one of the quietest counties in Ireland, while Galway, once so peaceable, has done "a power of mu-

-Personal hostages were given as late as the peace of Aix is Chapelle, when the Earl of Sussex and La Catheart were sent to Paris as hostages for the

-An English manufacturer was lately fined \$850 for an infringement of the factory act. The lo-spector had found forty-five women in the mill seven

minutes after the hour for closing.

Arabi closs not believe unreservedly in the "raith cure." He told a reporter for the Ceylon. Times that he preferred European medical advisers for himself, but as for the women and children—God was

good, and they would get well by his mercy. -London consumes 20,000,000 quarts of milk annually. At a recent meeting of the "milk far ers" the complaint was made that there is a difference of 100 per cent, in the prices paid to the producer and those paid by the consumer; also, that barely 10 per cont of the milk is sold bure.

-M. Ferd. Reiber of Strasburg has published a book on heer, in which he states that it has already invaded the south of France, and is rapidly making its way into Italy. He gives a carrious reason for the fact. "Beer is the only figuor." he says, "which one can drink and enjoy while smoking." -Prof. Cohn of Broslau believes that slates

lead to shortsightedness, and would substitute pen and lok, or an artificial white slate with black pennil, manufactured in Pilson. Black or white is proved by experiment to stand out most clearly to the eye. The Zurich dirty babits in erssure. -In Breslau, a chimney shaft fifty feet

high is composed entirely of paper pulp, which has been chemically impregnated so as to resist companion is perhaps the most astonishing violation of preceducived ideas yet attempted. The next thing in order not will be gun-cotton crucibles.

—It will be remembered that Prince Bis-

marck took offence at some strong expressions manelec-tioneering speech of Frof. Mommsen, and such him for libel. The celebrated historian was also dived by the Tri-burni of First Instance, but the High Court of Appeal having decided that a fresh trial must be instituted, the case came on again for a second time, and terminated in a second triumph of liberty of speech.

-John Brown has left a diary which, if published, will require considerable editing. It is no probable it will ever appear. Graville and Wilherforhave proved enough for one generation. It is a fact tha many attempts were made by one of the London out the stordy Scotchman refused to listen to the voice of the golden tempter. -The Gazette des Hopttenuz, in proof of the

difficulty in discerning the difference between real in-drophobia and that brought on by apprehension, size the case of a woman who had her wound cauterize; at the hospital. She continued quite well until a hospital student, recognizing her, called out; "Hullo, not dead yet? Why, that dog proved downright mad." The no man was at once selzed with pharyngeal spasm, an - Dr. Herzog, the Swiss Old Catholic Bishen, confirmed, a few Sundays since, six young girls at ". American Episcopal Church of St. Paul's, in Rome, her

ing come from Herne for the purpose. It is the first tuo

that an Old Catholic Rushop has visited Rome in an official capacity. No Bishop of England or the Unit ! States happened to be then in Italy. Sir Augustus Paget and Mr. Astor, with their families, were present, and the church was crowded with English and Americans -The Norwegians are restoring the Cathe be the finest church in the country when completed, and one worthy to rank with other great Gothic edifices. it is distinctly the church of Norway, and merits pro-

longed study, both by architect and antiquarian. In this eathedral was the shrine of St. Olaf, the pair saint; and it is the place where the coronation of the Swed ish sovereign as King of Norway must be performed." -Whitehead, "the Birmingham dynamite lend," maintains an air of the greatest sang froid in jail. He is alternately jocular and sullen, at one time cracking jokes with the warder and at another showing a most unruly spirit. It has been deemed necessary to place a light in his cell at night, that he may be more securely watched. To this he strongly objects, asserting that it interferes with his sleep. A double lock has been

placed on his cell, the key being intrusted to the care of

the governor. He eats his meals with remarkable a petite, and appears to regard his position with the gr -The Abbé Molgno advocates the promotion of a joint stock company, with the view of explor-ing the bottom of the Red Sea, "to discover there the proof of that great event narrated by Moses 3,000 y as ago. To provide the needful funds to carry on excava tions which would have for their result the restoration to light of the remains of the Egyptian armies enguled in the Red Sea, with the chariots, horses, arms, treasures, archives, and perhaps the King himself—that

Pharmob who was conquered by Moses—this will indicate a noble enterprise." The Abbe estimates the cost of the excavations at 331,000 franca -A correspondent of the Allegheny Evening Mail writes: "A New York merchant remar have kept books to show the net result of speculation which the average speculator does not. About to dis my business, I had my speculative accounts balanand, deducting commissions to brokers, found that I was really short, but for \$20,000 which I made lately in real estate transaction, that represented eighteen year-profits. At times I have made thousands, and but to

my books should have suppored myself a consideral in gainer. In brief, brokers' commissions have absorbed my profits. -The Annuaire des Journeaux de Paris gives a list of 1,291 periodicals published in that cir Of these, 50 relate to religious subjects, 110 to jurisp 98 to instruction, 62 to literature, philology, and billion raphy, 11 to the fine arts, 3 to photography, 9 to arch tecture, 3 to archaeology, 15 to music, 29 to the theol 70 to fashious, 3 to hair dressing, 138 to various but tries, 92 to medicine and pharmacy, 51 to science, 24 t military and naval arts, 28 to agriculture, 18 to horsel Si unclassed. The number of daily political journal is 67. Journals devoted to finance, industry, and teaching

have considerably increased in number. -When M. Thiers was at the summit of his giory as President of the French republic, he went to spend some days in Marseilles, his native city. There is met an old school companion, a poor humble man who had never taken the slightest interest in political cowhat are you doing " asked Thiers. " Raising cattle Then they taiked a long while of their youth, of men ries pleasant to both. Finally, "And what do you do !! Paris?" asked the old friend. M. Thiers, someway wounded in his amove proper, and not wishing, under the circumstances, to axow his high rank, contested him secome a Protestant!" exclaimed, in stupefaction, companion of his youth.

-The ground landlord of the town of Bel fast, Ireland, is the Marquis of Donegal, a very old min But for a reckless granting of perpetual leases for cash on the part of one of his ancestors, he might today have had an income rivalling the Duke of Westminster's family were, in the last century, instrumental to go to this country many valuable citizens at a very crit-time. In 1771 a great many kinefolk and Lord James demanded large fines on renewal. The tenants who "heart" was arrested and sent to barracks pending veyance to jall, but a vigorous attack account rescue. General discontent prevailed in Autrim resulted in an immense emigration of excellent Scotch material, many of them being persons of paratively considerable means. Between 1771 and there salled from Belfast Evenigrant slope, aggreg-7,800 tons; from Derry, 38, aggregating 10,371 and Newry, 22, aggregating 0,000. The successes of American revolutionists were bailed with general left Belfast. It is a fact little noted that the reliefled 1700 was not of Roman Catholic or south of Irelandarigin, but began among the Noncomformists of the north, and gradually worked down to Yinegar Hell.

-Coal, one of the leading journals of practical science in England, makes known a discover that, if as represented, will work as great a revolu-in simpleyment of power as Keely's motor would, were to do all he promises. The fournai in question as a "A new motor has been discovered which, it is claim." "A new motor has been discovered which it is classically will ampersed strain. The insternal from which receiving in generated is blemblinde of caction, which is utilized as a motor agent in the form of vapor, and the advantage claimed for it over steam is that, while water expands in the ratio of one cube inch to 1.70; it sail plied of carbon has an expansion property of one to account to the control of the capture of the passes into the steam chest of the engine and moves the pixton rode. A life attended to the engine conveys the exhaust vapor pipe attached to the engine convers the exhant vap-directly through a condenser back to the lank in a original liquided form to be generated. The system is generation and condensation is similar to the her action, and, with machinery properly constructed, it claimed that a single supply of he-sulphide of carbon ca he used with reenforcements for an indefinite period. The cost of fuel is triffing, it being claimed that from the peculiar properties of the bi-sulphide an ordinary fire can develop a power sufficient to run an steamer. Water boils at 212°, and it takes 321° of heal to make steam available, while the new agent takes too form of vapor at 180"."